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a mistake to include the "ethics of philosophical Protestantism," which is made to include almost all the important modern philosophers, even to Green and Spencer. A brief statement of general results, with emphasis on the work of Hume and Kant, would have better suited the plan of the book. As it is, all of this matter is inadequate, and not a little of it seriously misleading. The summary of Bishop Butler's ethics, for example, is especially unsatisfactory, allying him as it does with the intuitionists; Hegel is dismissed in half a page; and no account is taken of Schleiermacher's "Christliche Sittenlehre" or of his "Predigten über den christlichen Hausstand," precisely those among his ethical writings which one would have supposed most important for the purpose of this book.

There are many misprints which should be corrected before a second impression.

EDMUND H. HOLLANDS.

Butler College.

GRUNDLINIEN DER PHILOSOPHIE DES RECHTS. By G. W. F. Hegel. Edited by Georg Lasson. Leipzig: Felix Meiner, 1911. Pp. xcv, 380.

Dr. Lasson has given us a well-printed and convenient edition of the Philosophy of Law. He has, however, reprinted the text as it stood in the edition published by Hegel himself in 1821, and has grouped at the end of the volume all the *Zusätze* collected by Gans from the note-books of attendants at the course. This does not seem an improvement. Each of the *Zusätze* refers to a particular paragraph of the original, and the arrangement of 1833, by which each of them comes immediately after the paragraph to which it refers is more convenient for most readers.

The editor contributes an interesting introduction, which does not perhaps contain much that is absolutely new, but will be very helpful to the student who approaches the Philosophy of Law for the first time.

J. ELLIS McTAGGART.

Trinity College, Cambridge, England.